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# -- Sixteen Pages --

Unless the Washington correspondents are grossly deceived, the Supreme Court has finally come to the conclusion that the income tax law is uncon-

Before reaching a final conclusion on the money question it is well to remember that inflation, fiat money, debased currency and fluctuating standard of value all lead by different roads to the same result—bankruptcy and disaster.

That was not only a correct but a timely decision of the State Department to the effect that a man who was born a citizen of the United States ceases to be one when he takes an oath of allegiance to support another government.

The advance of wheat yesterday to a figure of 18 cents over the lowest price of the season, which means nearly 35 per cent., is very unfortunate for the claim that the staff of life is so attached to silver that it must rise and fall with the white metal.

If previous Presbyterian assemblies had had the courage to modify Westminster Confession so as to conform to the preaching of its ministers in the larger churches, perhaps the seminaries could be trusted to the direction of the local trustees.

Either the city or individual citizens should supplement the gift of the late Mr. Herron to the Art Association by providing the ground on which to build the art museum, but even if the city owned University Square, which it does not, it could hardly be spared for such purpose as has been suggested. need parks as well as art galleries.

Marco Aurelio Soto, ex-President of Honduras, is in New York, on his way to Guatemala. Speaking of the course of this government in the Nicaraguan matter, he says: "I find your Democratic administration is not very popular in North America. I think it is equally unpopular in Central and South America." If he wants to find a place where it is popular he should go to Eng-

On Friday last the curious spectacle was witnessed in an Illinois town of two convicted murderers who have professed religion since their conviction being baptized by immersion while in shackles and chained together. The ceremony was witnessed by thousands of spectators, and the sheriff and a well-armed posse stood guard over the convicts. One cannot help thinking that neither divine nor human justice was dignified by such a scene.

The prediction of the downfall of the Hawaiian republic, coming from the source it does, should not be accepted in full. If it had the moral support of the Cleveland administration, as it should have, there would be no danger of such an event; but, when this government is hostile, those are active foes would otherwise be neutral. For the restoration of the monarchial rule in Hawaii the administration must be held mainly responsible.

A citizen who takes a deep interest in the construction of the Chickamauga monuments, and particularly the figures upon them, suggests that care should be taken to prevent them from giving the impression that it is a cemetery rather than a historic picture of a great battle. His criticism of Gettysburg is that many of its monuments and figures give it the appearance of a burial ground rather than a field characterized by valor. The point is well taken. Monuments and figures suited to a cemetery are inappropriate on such historic spots as Gettysburg and Chickamauga.

Goldwin Smith, writing of American politics in the North American Review, predicts that the time must come in this country when "there will be a profound division between the party of state socialism and that of property and freedom, in which event the party of state socialism will be formed of the elements of which the Democratic party is now composed, Jeffersonian tradition notwithstanding, while the present clements of the Republican party will be found chiefly on the side of property and freedom." Professor Smith, it should be added, does not know enough of the American people to be accepted

In his eloquent and appropriate speech at Newark General Harrison referred to the honorable and advanced position taken by New Jersey before and in the constitutional convention. The reference is well sustained by the facts of history. New Jersey has been the target for a good deal of censorious wit, but she has a giorious revolutionary history. She was one of the first of the colonies to adopt a separate State constitution, doing so before the Declaraion of Independence was adopted. It

was in the Legislature of New Jersey that the term "United States" was used for the first time. She was one of the first States to adopt the federal Constitution, her adoption being only eleven days later than Delaware, which was the first, and, while most of the thirteen original States accompanied their adoption of the Constitution with proposed amendments, New Jersey took it straight, and by unanimous vote of her Legislature, while even Massachusetts only adopted it by a vote of 187 to 168 and proposed nine amendments. No State has a prouder revolutionary record than New

#### A WELL-CULTIVATED MYTH.

"The good old times" and "the earlier and better days of the Republic," of which we have heard so much that we have come to the conclusion that the present is a degenerate age, cannot be found by those who read such full and accurate portrayals of the times of Washington as are given by Professor McMaster in his "History of the American People." Human nature is very much the same, generation after generation, except that a broadening civilization and a higher education have set up higher standards for public as well as private morals. During the revolution Washington, in his wrath, declared that the speculators who gathered about the Continental Congress should be hanged for their schemes of fraud and bribery. Intrigue was common, and corruption was not so rare but that Hamilton's charge that a member of Congress used his secret official knowledge to buy up the flour which a committee of that body had taken steps to purchase attracted no attention. We are told that in "the good old times" the office sought the man, but history written from the newspapers and other records of the time shows that there was the same clamor for office as at the present time. One of Jefferson's editors, selected because of his command of invective and felicity for slander, demanded the Richmond postoffice as his special reward, but, not getting it, he turned the batteries of his vilification upon the man who had given him employment and preminence, showing that this generation did not produce the first of that self-seeking class which deserts to the enemy when the reward for service is not forthcoming.

for the keeping of financial obligations when the new government was formed than has been noted in later days the controversy which took place over the payment of the war debt proves. There was no dispute as to the obligation of the government, but then, as at the close of the late war, there was a large element which believed that interestbearing bonds should not be issued for the face of the obligation. In fact, six States were in favor of the shaving down of the obligations, while five favored full payment, and one was divided. Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Randolph, and most other Southern leaders, advocated the scaling process, and payment at the face value was defeated by Congress. Hamilton, however, would not submit to such a defeat, and proceeded to secure reconsideration and a reversal of the repudiating scheme. This he did by promising certain members that the national capital should be established on the Potomac if they would support his measure for the full payment of the debt. Full payment was Washington's policy, and doubtless he knew of the trade which Hamilton made as his Secretary of the

That there was not a higher regard

In fact, there were quite as many mercenary men in public life in proportion to the number at that period as at any subsequent one, and supporters were more openly rewarded. Jefferson secured his election by the House, there being no choice by the Electoral College. Soon after his election he made three of the men who had voted for him, as members of the House, and the kinsman of a fourth, important public officers. No high official in recent years has so boldly rewarded those who have rendered him a personal service as did Jefferson on this occasion. These, however, are only a few incidents which go to show that "the good old times" are

## MUNICIPAL ORTHOEPY.

Several years ago the Legislature of

Arkansas concluded it was time to settle by legal enactment the correct pronunciation of the name of the State. It had been pronounced variously with the accent on the first or the second syllable, with the last syllable sounded as if spelled "zas" or "saw," and so on The matter was submitted to a joint committee of the Eclectic and the Arkansas Historical Society, which made a thorough investigation and intelligent report. The committee reported that the name Arkansas was taken from that of a tribe of Indians inhabiting the northern bank of the river of the same name. The early French explorers caught from the Indians the sounds of the name and endeavored to represent them by French modes of spelling, the Indians, of course, not having any written language. In other words, the name Arkansas belongs to the class of Gallicized Indian names of which, together with those of purely French origin, there are a great number among the names of mountains, lakes and rivers in the old Louisiana territory purchased from the French in 1803. The committee found that in the old French diaries, reports and maps the name Arkansas was differently spelled, but they all showed that the final s was silent and that the a in the last syllable had the broad sound. This French pronunciation passed with the territory to the Americans, except that the latter broadened the a in the last syllable and pronounced it as if spelled "saw." This was probably done to preserve the pronunciation as nearly as possible, the silent s being unknown in the English language. This early American pronunciation led to a change in the spelling, and Arkansaw found its way into official documents and acts of Congress. It is so spelled in the act of Congress establishing the Territory. Finally, through the efforts of well-informed people living in Arkansas, the correct spelling was restored, but the vitiated pronunciation was harder to get rid of. In order to avoid the vulgar pronunciation of "Arkansaw" many persons pronounced the last two syllables like those of Kansas. The committee appointed to

investigate the matter said: "We are

happy to state, however, that we find

this vicious habit less universal and less

it by lexicographers led us to fear. It has never obtained except among small class of immigrants from more distant States. It is almost unknown in those States which have furnished the great mass of our population, and entirely so among those born and bred in the State or who came here at an early period." This pronunciation, which the committee terms a "vicious habit," viz.: the last two syllables like Kansas with the accent on the middle syllable, prevailed generally among educated people in the North as apparently the only escape from "Arkansaw." It was strengthened by the accepted pronunciation of Kansas. The report of the committee concluded as follows: We are, therefore, unanimous and without hesitation in declaring it as the result f our inquiries that the true pronunciation of our State is in three syllables, with the

first and last. The spelling is correct and indicates properly its French origin. The Legislature adopted this conclusion and enacted that the correct pronunciation was as if spelled Arkansah, with the main accent on the first syllable and a secondary accent on the last. So far as known this was the only attempt by a legislative body to fix the correct pronunciation of a proper name by legal enactment until a few days ago, when the Common Council of the

broad Italian sound of a in each, and with the final s silent, with the accent on the

city of Joliet, Ill., made a similar attempt by passing the following: Be it ordained by the City Council of the city of Joliet: Section 1. That the only official, correct and proper pronunciation and spelling of the name of this city shall be Jo-li-et, the accent on the first syllable, with the "o" in such first syllable pronounced in its long sound, as in the words "no" and "foe," and that any other pronunciation be disowned and discouraged as interfering with the desired uniformity in respect to the proper pronunciation of

the name of our city. This is evidently intended to correct the pronunciation Jolly-et, which prevails almost universally, but really that is as nearly correct as the pronunciation adopted by the Council. Joliet is French, being the name of one of the early explorers of the Mississippi. In French the final t would be silent, the j would be pronounced like zh, and the last syllable like a. The French pronunciation would be Zholy-a. But if the word is to be anglicized and the final t sounded there is as much authority for saying Jolly-et as Jo-li-et.

The attempt to establish the correct pronunciation of Arkansas by legislative enactment was fairly successful, but the result of this second attempt is more doubtful. If it should succeed it may encourage the City Council of Terre Haute to try its hand in the same direction and decide between Terry Hut, Tare Hut, Tarry Hut and Terry Hoat.

The views which General Wallace expressed at the meeting of the monument regents, Friday, are not those which have just now occurred to him. Three years ago, in an address at a banquet of the Loyal Legion, he presented them with great earnestness as a warning and a protest. His theme was the conspiracy to belittle the war for the Union as a historic fact. He declared that within a stone's throw there was an illustration of this fact. At that time there were no Mexican dates and the project of having statues to represent the different war periods was not generally understood. He called attention to this project and declared that it was being done to detract the attention of future generations from the transcendent importance of the war for the Union, and that the part which Indiana took in it was the grandest chapter of her history. He then said, as he said the other day, that it should be a monument to commemorate the valor and the sacrifice of Indiana in the struggle to save the Republic. His remarks were characterized with intense feeling and were warmly applauded. If action had been taken immediately all the contention which has followed might have been prevented and the monument would have stood to mark the part which Indiana took in the war for the Union. But no action was taken, and months passed before those who believed that the monument was being built to commemorate a great event woke up to the fact of its partial perversion. When they did, it was too late to undo all that had been done. Now that most of the contracts have been made and the money paid for the greater part of the work, there seems other way but to complete the work according to the designs. It is a source of great satisfaction that the most conspicuous feature of the perversion has

It seems that some plan might be devised whereby the condition of coal miners might be bettered. The frequent strikes and lockouts, the seasons of idleness and the often insufficient compensation conspire to make the condition of this class of laborers deplorable. It may be that many of them are difficult men to get along with, but there is reason to believe that the fault is not all on the side of the miners. The production of an article which is the basis of the productive energy of the country should insure the men engaged in so important an industry a compensation which would insure a comfortable living. Here is a great field for intelligent persons who would engage in a good work.

Sociologists profess to have discovered that one cause of the decline of marriage in England is traceable to too much novel reading on the part of young men and women, who acquire therefrom romantic notions of life which small incomes will not satisfy. If they read a certain class of novels it is not romantic ideas they acquire, but gloomy, pessimistic views, and an impression that marriage is a failure. That is, they do if the modern novel leaves any lasting impresssion, which is doubtful. At best it has hardly enough forcefulness to influence the matrimonial market one

A Unique and Beautiful Book.

A book to delight the hearts of art lovers everywhere, and those of Indianapolis in particular, is R. B. Gruelle's volume of "Notes, Critical and Biographical, on the Walters Art Collection of Baltimore." Mr. Gruelle was engaged by the late Mr. Walters to do this work, and had nearly completed it at the time of that gentleman's death, a few months ago. He has made a careful study of the paintings and other works of art in the collection, and embodies the results in a brief description of each picture and his interpretation of the thought that inspired it. He writes of them as one only can who has a genuine love for art and an understanding of the artist soul; he also writes with a poetic touch, though this is not strange, since the spirit which animates painter

pression. Though the writer had but little previous literary experience, these running amentaries have an interest and a merit that will hold the attention of readers even in the absence of the pictures he describes. The work is highly creditable to the artist-

Mr. J. M. Bowles is the editor and publisher of the work and his experience in the publication of his magazine, Modern Art, has enabled him to produce a volume at once handsome, unique and very artistic. It is printed in red and black, on Michallet paper, from a heavy black type similar to the early hand-made type now being reproduced by William Morris and others. The headbands, initials and title page were designed by Bruce Rogers, of this city, and the book was issued from the press of Carlon & Hollenbeck, thus making it an Indianapolis production throughout. Its literary, artistic and mechanical features are so admirable as to be a triumph for all concerned in its making. Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the triumph has already borne fruit. Tiffany & Co., of New York, after seeing a copy of the book having engaged Mr. Bowles, who is now with Prang & Co., of Boston, to bring cut their catalogue in the same style.

Tomlinson Hall ought to be put in better sanitary condition. Complaints have been heard for some time of its defective plumbing and general lack of care and cleanliness, and the indescribable odors which greeted the crowds at the festival concerts last week proved these complaints to be well founded. Just why the premises are not in better order it would be difficult to say. Certainly it is not for the want of sufficient janitors if the expense report made public from time to time is an indication. Probably it is because the custodian and janitors do not understand their duties and because the cfty authorities do not look after the condition of the property. Tomlinson Hall is a place where all sorts of entertainments and exhibitions are held, from dog and poultry shows and Democratic conventions to May music festivals. The crowd which attends the festival is of a different character from those at the shows and conventions, and perhaps more exacting in its requirements, but not unreasonably so. All it asks is that the hall and corridors and surroundings be clean and the ventilation good. These moderate wants were not met last week, and somebody is to blame. Numerous complaints are made that the place was dirty, ill-smelling and such a gathering. public spirited citizen builds music hall this is the only place where such concerts can be held, and it should be made fit for them. If the property is out of repair the city should spend a few hundred dollars to put it in order, and it should then be kept so. Economical as well as sanitary reasons demand this.

Mr. Denby, United States minister to China, bears testimony to the good work done by Christian missionaries in that country. He does not mention any church or denomination, nor does he have much to say concerning their religious work, but he is emphatic regarding the results of their efforts in the establishment of hospitals, the introduction of modern surgery, the translation into Chinese of good books, etc. Of their religious work he says there are supposed to be forty thousand Protestant converts now in China and at least 500,000 Catholic converts, and that both classes of converts are said to be sincere and devout. Summing up he says:

As far as my knowledge extends, I can and do say that the missionaries in China are self-sacrificing; that their lives are pure that they are devoted to their work; that their influence is beneficial to the natives: that the arts and sciences and civilization many useful Western books are translated them into Chinese; that they are the eaders in all charitable work, giving largethemselves and personally disbursing the funds with which they are intrusted; that they do make converts and such converts are mentally benefited by conversion.

The number of Protestant converts seems small compared with the efforts that have been made in China, but it may be that the substantial results accomplished in the other directions named by the minister will eventually lead to a great enlargement of religious results.

A wild-flower show given at the New York Normal College proved popular, not only with students, but with the general public. A surprising number of persons called to see the simple blossoms and renew their acquaintance with the favorites of their childhood. The majority of visitors were country bred and still cherished a love for the plants and flowers which they had no longer opportunity to see in their native haunts. No residence in a city, however habituated they become to it, ever destroys the memories of the country among those fortunate enough to have spent their early life there. The charm grows a little, perhaps, through the perspective of years, but it is doubtful if any recollections of the man who has known nothing but city life are such a source of lasting pleasure. A writer in a recent magazine expresses a common feeling when, after uttering a longing for the place where the spring flowers bloom, she says:

My very feet are weary With not walking there: My lips are tired with praising Blossoms far less fair; My heart aches for the swamp land And the hillside bare.

The Waco (Texas) News is putting religion a painfully practical and mercenary basis. Each branch of the Legislature, it complains, is allowed a chaplain who gets \$5 a day for opening the daily sessions with prayer. "That," says the News, "makes \$10 a day which the taxpayer puts up for the good of the legislative soul-with cotton at 4 cents and a half-million-dollar hole in the treasury that must be plugged by his pocketbook. The average length of these invocations is two minutes. That is at the rate of \$1,500 a day for ten hours' work." To the superficial observer it would certainly seem that the Texas Legislature did not benefit ten dollars' worth from the prayers, but the Waco paper should reflect that although its law-making body is not good for much it might be a great deal worse, and with worse as a possibility is worth risking ten dollars on.

The attention of police officers who are charged with the duty of seeing that drivers of horses comply with the law as to the speed at which they shall move is invited to riders of bicycles. The bicycle rider, under the law, has similar privileges to those enjoyed by the rider or driver of a horse-no more and no less-and he needs

Advertisers are not slow to catch on to a good thing. A very popular woman's magazine has a department of "heart-toheart talks" with young girls, and now in the Journal's exchanges are to be seen heart-to-heart talks of enterprising and confidential merchants with their female

Leslie's Weekly of this week makes its first page attractive with an excellent portrait of Gov. Claude Matthews, whom it designates as "a possible Democratic presidential candidate." A brief biographical sketch accompanies the picture.

A queer character of Saybrook, Conn. called "Indian Dave," died in his hut, three miles from the nearest house, on Tuesday. He was ninety-four years old, having been born at Wethersfield, Conn., Sept. 5, 1800. "Indian Dave's" father and mother were full-blooded Indians, and their son had all the traits of the red man. He went to Say, brook in 1355. Some time before that Dave was arrested, with several others, for a der committed at Wethersfield, but was afterward discharged, as there was no evidence against him. Immediately after Dave

gan the life of a hermit. He also changed Sanford. He did this because he fell that his arrest for murder had disgraced him, and he wanted to change his identity as much as possible.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

His Delight. "I like," said lazy old Bill Jones, "I like to go a-fishin' Because, you see, it rhymes so well With settin' round and wishin'."

Justifiable Conclusion. "Don't talk to me about baseball," said the lean passenger. "It is the worst hippodrome on earth." "I hardly think so," said the fat passen-

ger. "By the way, are you from Toledo or

The Cause of It. "Stryker seems to be working pretty hard in his campaign. I never saw a man look

"It is from loss of blood. Since he started to run for office his heart has been bleeding for the workingman every time he makes a speech."

How He Won. "False one!" he hissed.

The beautiful blue eyes gazed steadily into his. "Meaning me?" asked the owner

of the azure orbs. "You bet. Last Christmas the candy I bought for you came to seven dollars and forty-three cents. Valentine's day I sent you thirteen dollars' worth of hothouse roses. In March I blew in eleven dollars for theater tickets. And now comes along that odious Smithers and takes you to the music festival, sets up the ice cream, pays for a carriage and a corsage bouquet, at less than half the money and time I expended on you, and you give me the cold, cold

The azure eyes twinkled. "Well, you see," she said, "Mr. Smithers bunched his

#### LITERARY NOTES.

The novel which S. R. Crockett is writing has for a hero a Highlander exiled in Holland, and is to be called "Lochinvar." Dr. Conan Doyle has declined an offer of another American lecturing tour, because he says American railway cars are too hot. Sarah Bernhardt is writing her memoirs. They will make a long book, as she begins with her early childhood and the story

of her beginnings on the stage. The sale of Sir John Lubbock's "Pleasmillion copies. Macmillan & Co. will soon bring out the work in pocket volume form. George Augustus Sala, the veteran London journalist, has a fad for fashion plates. He has the best collection of illustrations of old and modern styles of dress of any

Mr. T. P. O'Connor has in past times varied his political labors by writing tales of sentiment, and a volume of these tales is about to appear in London. He calls the book "Some Old Love Stories."

M. Alexandre Dumas has now finished his play, "La Route de Thebes," and it has been accepted by the Comedie Francaise. It cannot be produced, however, until an actress is found for the leading part, Dumas is now at work on another play which he calls "La Troublante." and which is believed to be an attack upon certain

Mr. R. W. Gilder, editor-in-chief of the Century Magazine, accompanied by Mrs. Gilder, has arranged to sail for Hamburg on the Normannia, May 23, for an extended visit in Europe. Mr. Gilder's plans are to return to New York for a brief visit in the autumn, and then go back to the continent for another period of six months. During his absence Mr. R. U. Johnson will be acting editor of the Century.

An English lady, Mrs. Plumtre, has just finished a dictionary for the blind Braille. It has been a great undertaking and has occupied her for nearly two and a half years, working at it four, five and often six hours a day. Each definition has to be carefully considered and reduced to the concise form required. It fills 3,200 pages large-sized Braille, and contains about 26,000 words. It will make fifteen or sixteen large volumes, and will be the only dictionary with meanings in Braille.

Daudet accounts for the popularity of his work in England on the ground not that they suggest Dickens, as some have declared, but that they are chaste. He says: "My novels are chaste; young girls can read them. It is consequently through the family that I have received the kind at tention of the English public. In America this implantation was produced in a far more rapid fashion; but, singularly enough, it was by the Germans that the thing was done. You know that the United States are peopled largely by Germans, any many Americans of the North are of the German race. Now Germany is perhaps the country where my books have been received up to the present time with the greatest curiosity, and that from the very first.

Our English cousins, says a writer in the New York Tribune, may some day cease telling us that whatever is raw and capricious in books finds readier audience here than with them. Certainly nobody could have worked off successive numbers of "The Yellow Book" here at \$1.50 were it a native product. Nobody ever bought it except to see what London's latest rad was. Our own apostles of preciousness cut an exceedingly small figure except as seen across the water. Indeed, they complain that the average American is provincial in his allegiance to classics. It has always been Englishmen and not Americans who have pushed forward crude essays and outlandish verse as the flower of Western culture and lectured us on not appreciating

our own untutored genius. William Dean Howells gives his experiences with the begging fraternity in two papers written for the Century, the first of which will appear in the June number. Mr. Howells discusses the question of charity to street mendicants from a new point and with great frankness. He says: "Here is a man whispering to you in the dark that he has not had anything to eat all day and does not know where to sleep. Shall you give him a dollar to get a good supper and a decent lodging? Certainly not; you shall give him a dime, and trust that some one else will give him another; or if you have some charity tickets about you, then you give him one of them, and go away feeling that you have at once befriended and outwitted him; for the supposition is that he is a fraud, and has been trying to work you."

## ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There have been twenty-seven cases of

insanity in the royal family of Batavia during the last one hundred years. In one of the bicycle articles to appear in the June Scribner it is estimated that more than 400,000 bicycles will be manufactured in the United States this year. Hermann Boerhaave, the illustrious scientist and physician who accumulated a fortune estimated at 2,000,000 florins, said the poor were his best patients, because God paid him for them.

General Grant's grandson, Algernon Sartoris, is a youth nearly six feet tall and fair of complexion. He was born in England, but is said to prefer his mother's country to his native land. In Pittsburg Mrs. Gospin arranged with

her husband that if he would buy his whisky wholesale she would sell it out to him at 10 cents a glass, but he drank so much that she shut down on it and now he has had her arrested for illegal liquor An English commercial traveler named

Browning has distinguished himself in Paris by buyng a photograph of President Faure at the newsstand and tearing it to pieces. His defense was that it bored him to see so many photographs of the new Pincess Helene of Orleans is said to have

given as a reason for not being married in England: "I was born at Twickenham. was christened at Kingston, I buried my father at Weybridge. Is that not enough? Really, one cannot have everything hap-A Mexican professor of physics proposes

phones to the pipes of deep artesian wells, and to metal plates sunk in deep mountain crevices. Any unusual noise in the bowels of the earth would be audible in the telehone, and would indicate trouble Queen Victoria is never so well and free from rheumatism as when a dry, cold athere prevails, sad she has brough

to foretell earthquakes by connecting tele-

up all the members of her family to be hardy so that on the coldest day there is none of the coddling over fires and shiver-ing about the house which prevails with her less robust subjects.

E. P. Dwight, of Philadelphia, has given to the Young Men's Christian Association a beautiful country estate of 465 acres, near Downingtown, Pa. The association will make it a camping ground and summer resort for the members, especially the boys of the junior departments, as well as the boys' brigades of the churches.

An old bachelor who has just died in Vienna, a man of great wealth, was a confirmed misogynist to the day of his death. In his will he directed his executors to bury him where no woman could be interred near him, and if necessary to purchase two extra graves, one on either side of his own, and leave them empty, so that in death he could escape proximity to the

Hull House, Chicago, which has originatfifty reproductions, or another, of standard works of art, including some of the best modern works. They are colored prints, photographs, and a few water colors. Each picture may be taken out for two weeks without charge and without security. The pictures are framed, and so far excellent care has been

taken of them. The experiment is a novel one, and opens up many possibilities. Said Dr. Thomas Dunn English, the author of "Ben Bolt," the other day: "I am feeling very well and enjoying life as well as an old man can, but this eternal 'Ben Bolt' business makes me so infernally weary at times that existence becomes a burden. The other night, at a meeting of a medical association at my home in Newark, some one proposed that all hands join in singing 'Ben Bolt,' whereupon I made a rush for the door and came very near forgetting the proprieties by straightway leaving home. However, I recovered my equilibrium and rejoined my friends I don't think that General Sherman ever grew half so tired of 'Marching through Georgia' as I have of that creation of mine, and it will be a blessed relief to me when the public shall conclude to let it

As rivers to the ocean flow To spend their gathered prizes, So do the streams of buyers go To him who advertises.

poet sniffed at a red rose rare As he tenderly hovered nigh it-But he had to give place to a millionaire Who had the wherewith to buy it.

-Cleveland Plain Dealer. SHREDS AND PATCHES,

Any boy can fool his mother, but any man cannot fool his wife.-Atchison Globe. Some men whom God calls to preach misunderstand Him and write essays .- Ram's

Money would be more enjoyable if it took eople as long to spend it as it does to earr What the Democracy is looking for now a director-a funeral director.-Philadel-

phia North American. Every man has a serious rival in the ideal man a woman likes to sit and dream about.-Paul Bourget. The first thing Adam knows the new woman will prove he was merely the rib.

-Chicago Times-Herald. Emperor William is said to compose all of his German silver speeches on the type writer.-Washington Post Now doth the valedictorian go forth to

encounter the first great problem of life-

how to get a job.-Brooklyn Life.

A late novel speaks of a lover feeding hi hungry gaze on his sweetheart's face. kind of eye browse.-Philadelphia Times. The chances are that the failure of the rape crop will have but little effect upon

the appendicitis returns.-Washington Post.

It appears that the late Howell Osborne left an estate of \$10,000, and willed to Fay Templeton \$100,000 of it.-Kansas City Jour-It begins to look as if South Carolina had reconsidered and now feels that she needs

the Union in her business.-Washington Some men could do a great deal in th cause of morality by merely repressing heir natural tendencies.-Chicago Times-

Uncle Sam wouldn't have to pay a very big income tax under Mr. Carlisle's administration of his finances.-New York Mail and Express. "Eb'ry man," said Uncle Eben, "da

prides hisse'f on bein' a pessimist am er walkin' denunciation ob his wife's cookin'.' -Washington Star. In regard to that attempt to blow up Mr Reed, we are confident that both Mr. Mc

Kinley and Mr. Harrison can prove alibis -Kansas City Journal Johnny-Mamma, I can count all the way up to twelve. Mamma-And what comes after twelve, Johnny? Johnny-Recess -Harper's Round Table.

"My lines have not fallen in pleasant places," remarked the spring poet as he saw the editor drop his verses into wastebasket .- Philadelphia Record. Johnny-Papa, what do people mean when they talk about your constituents? Jenkins, M. C .- A constituent, Johnny, is

At this juncture it is the bounden duty o the Governor of North Carolina to say to the Governor of South Carolin that it is too short a time between nullifications.-Chi cago Tribune.

man who expects you to get him a job

## BENEFICENT HYPNOTISM.

Have Great Power for Good. Philadelphia Record. The dark, uncanny side of hypnotism has

been much in evidence of late. Physicians are now apparently making a determined effort to rescue this therapeutic agent from the disrepute into which it has fallen with the creation of "Svengali." Hypnotism has received but slight attention from the hysicians of America compared with that estowed upon it by the medical experts of France, especially such investigators as Dr. Charcot, of Saltpetriere. Nevertheless, such eminent practitioners and surgeons as Drs. G. M. Hammond, George F Shrady, M. A. Starr and R. Osgood Mason of New York, are reported to be firm cham sions of its efficacy in a number of remarkable cases, not only as a curative factor and alleviant, but as an annihilative remedy as well. Perhaps the most astonishing claim recently made for it is as genuine anaesthetic Hypnotism in dentistry is certainly tartling and epoch marking innovation

Yet Mrs. A. C. Thomas, of New York, is seriously reported to have been relieved of four teeth by Dr. Wunder while under the anaesthetic influence of hypnotism. The most peculiar feature of this experiment is that the subject of the usuany painfu dental operation was not thrown into the customary cataleptic state, but simply hypnotized locally. She was made to be eve that her left cheek and jaw were leadened to pain, and under the resultant artificial paralysis her teeth were as painlessly extracted as though she had been under the influence of the strongest gas. This experiment has been heralded as the first instance on record of the substitution of hypnotism for an anaesthetic. This

claim is, however, erroneous Forty years ago, when this mysterious spell of hypnosis was known as animal nagnetism, Dr. Esdale, of India, put scores f patients into a condition of anaesthesia ov means of it. The medical profession edily turned upon this bold innovator. owever, and the science is only now being restored to its beneficent use. Dr. Shrady laims to have performed a surgical operaion upon an injured hip by means of anaesthetic hypnosis only recently, in a somewhat localized method, too. The treatment would seem to be promising for cases of epilepsy, somnambulism, St. Vitus's It even bids fair to eclipse the gold cure for drunkenness. Dr. Mason claims to dypsomania. He threw the drink-enslaved victim into a hypnotic state, and then addressed him as fol Now, you see what a wretched condition ou are in, and what unhappiness you have ught upon yourself and your family gured. You shall be cured. When you awake you will no longer have any desire will dislike it and shun it in every form

as your enemy. Even the smell of it will be disagreeable to you and will make you The young man wandered into a saloo rning. On entering he was aware of ucer, disagreeable odor. He became sick ind went out. From that day he drank An equally curious instance of hypnotic

His wound had been cauterized, but he was nearly crazed by dread. The doctor threw him into a hypnotic slumber and said.
The dog that bit you was not mad. When you awake you will know that the log that bit you was not mad. The patient awoke, but his nervoueness had vanished. Most beneficent, indeed is this phase of the mysterious power of hypnotism. If these experiences shall be verified, the practice of hypnotism will take a reputable place in modern thera-

### GARDENS FOR CHILDREY.

peutics and surgery.

A Plan to Have Them on the Roofs of City School Buildings. New York Commercial Advertiser,

A new era is about to begin in the construction of our public schools. Hereafter whenever a school is built the roof is to be as important a feature for consideration ac the rooms inside. The schools of the future are to be provided with roof gardens. They will contain trees and flowers, and perhaps even beehives and bees, besides gymnasi ums. At least something of this kind will result if the resolution recommended by the committee of construction is adopted by the Board of Education at its stated most ing to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock, as i indoubtedly will be.

School Commissioner Charles B. Hubbell t the last meeting of Good Government Club E, held at No. 145 East Eighteenin street, described the plan in detail. He said if would probably be tested in the new building soon to be erected in the crowded tenement district in the neighborhood Henry and Catharine streets. Plans for the building have not yet been drawn, but when they are provision will also be made for the construction in the basement of a num ber of baths, should that idea be deemed feasible at some future day. At present the committee are not in favor of the baths

The roof gymnasium plan has already been put into successful operation at the school of St. Francis Xavier, in West Six. teenth street, but Commissioner Hubbell proposes something considerably more than mere gymnasium. To a reporter he said "Our idea is to carry out a little more of

the true meaning of the word education, The roof garden will develop the body as well as the mind. We expect to have simple gymnastic apparatus and a large playground. There will be plenty of room. The roof of this new school will contain about ten thousand feet. We thought of putting in tennis courts, but they take a great deal of space and too small a number can play at one time. Perhaps we will introduce some kind of drill or class calisthenics. But it will not be made irk some. The boys will be able to play ball, for the sides of the roof will be very high -too high for any acidents-and we may hang a high wire netting over the whole

"One part of the roof will be devoted to the growth of plants. There are thousands of children in this city who probably never saw the development of a flower from the seed to the bud. This will be educating to them. Then in time we may have an aplary on the roof. In a schoolroom in Springfield I once saw a beehlve made glass. All its interior life and working could be watched by the school children But these are merely a few of the uses to which the roof can be put. When the system has been thoroughly established it will revolutionize our city school education, for the effect upon the health, the morale and the discipline of city children of regular exercise and fresh air is not realized by hose who have not made a study of the

"This is no visionary and wildly expensive scheme. Three years ago when I propose something similar to this it was lown. They said the proposed plan would involve an expense of from \$25,000 to \$30. At a recent meeting of the of construction it was shown that to the cost of erecting a \$150,000 building only \$4. 000 additional would be necessary to complete the proposed roof garden. The commissioners said that the roofs of old school buildings could also be recon structed at but small expense.

MR. CANER'S GREAT RIDE.

Bicycle Record from Philadelphia to New York Beaten. Philadelphia Press.

Harrison K. Caner, the well-known whip has jumped into fame as a bicyclist. O Sunday last he rode from this city to New York in eleven hours and fifty-five minutes. This is the fastest time which any bicyclist has made between the two cities. About a couple of weeks ago, during a conversation, Mr. Canor said he thought he could beat the best coaching time between

Philadelphia and New York. This was welve hours and ten minutes. Some of the gentlemen with whom he was talking did not believe he could, and Mr. Caner said he would do it. At 5 o'clock last Sunday morning he started from his house, 1709 Walnut street, accompanied by William Weidersheim and N. L. McCauley. Mr. Caner knows the roads well between here and New York, as he had driven between the two cities in a coach, and had wice covered the distance on his bicycle, and he set the pace. It was a fast one. At Trenton Mr. Weidersheim dropped out

of the race, and Mr. McCauley concluded he had enough of it when New Brunswick was reached. But notwithstanding he had to finish a large part of the ride without anybody to stir him up, he reached the Waldorf in New York city at 4:55 o'clock in the afternoon. His only stop was at Princeton, where he took a half hour for luncheon and

Caner ate a light dinner at the notel and then returned to Philadelphia on the 6 o'clock train. This was his third trip to New York city on a wheel, and the fact that he had accomplished the remarkable feat of breaking all bicycle records for the distance quickly spread in the fashionable society and club circles, in which he is a prominent figure. He is a member of the Centaur Bicycle Club and one of the best whips in the Four-in-Hand Club, Some days ago Mr. Caner ran across W. Taxis, the crack racer, on one of the country roads outside of this city. Ahead of them was a steep hill, and each started to

get there first. Taxis thought he had an easy thing of it, but he quickly found out that his antagonist was a foeman worthy of his steel. He quickly settled down to hard work, and it was nip and tuck, until just at the finish, when Taxis, by a brilliant spurt, came out a bare winner. But Mr. Caner is not what might be called a crack rider. His superiority is found in covering long distances, or road riding. Frequently he places his "bike" in his fourin-hand, and after exercising his horses a little, he will jump on the wheel and ride for hours at a time. He has a wonderful amount of endurance and is especially fond

LACES GONE ASTRAY.

of nearly all kinds of athletics.

Sent to the Dead Letter Office-The Sender Not Known.

Kansas City Journal. In the last consignment of letters and packages sent from the Kansas City postoffice to the dead letter office was one in which the officials felt more than a pas ing interest and one they hope to finally have forwarded to its destination safely. It was a large-sized box dropped in the office several weeks ago bearing the address of a party in Germany. There was no name or address on the outside cover party who dropped it in the office. Being consigned to a foreign land it was the duty of the officials here to inspect its contents and see if they were dutiable or prohibited from the mail. It was found to oontain a large amount of elegant laces and a fine lace shawl, some lace handkerchicis other dainty finery that would have awakened the most profound enthusiasm of

any lady in the land. Every article in the package was subject to duty and consequently unmailable in the ondition they were in when dropped in the office. The articles were held and every effort made to discover the name of the sender, but nothing could be learned and finally, out of the goodness of his heart, Superintendent Walker sent word to the party in Germany to whom the package was addressed, and held it as long as was possible waiting for a reply, but none con ing it was placed in the package of dead letter goods and forwarded last week to

that office at Washington There was something in the dainty finery that convinced the officials that it was the work of some woman who had spent the many hours necessary to produce it for the pleasure of presenting it to some loved one

away back in the fatherland. Decorative Lightning.

Philadelphia Times. A Parisian lady of fashion has invented a beautiful shade for the electric light. She was renowned for the brilliancy of her receptions, and finding some new device was necessary to entertain her friends, she took experimenting on the disposition and shading of incandescent lamps. One dis the falling of a sunbeam upon a beades Japanese screen before her drawing roo window gave her the insipration she was in search of, and she sent for her electrician. The shades were drawn, the beaded Japanese cloth was thrown around the built of an incandescent lamp, and the curren was turned on. The light was split up int a thousand shafts of colored radiance, and the effect was exquisite. The electrician was ordered to invent a special fastening cloth, and the new shade has become rage in the salons of Paris. An American electrician who has brought the design to als country has improved on the original dea by constructing bulb covers in imition of the grape, purple and yellow, a vention has added immensely